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Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

Sheriffalty.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEO. F. ECKENRODE,

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.—Having been importuned for sometime to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention). Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS,

April 27, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality.

JOSEPH A. ORENDOFFE,

Mountjoy (p), April 27, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW CITIZENS!—At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the country, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

ADAM GEBERT,

Franklin (p), April 27, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

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MATTHEW ELKIR,

Freedom (p), May 18, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

GEO. W. GRESHMAN,

Mountjoy (p), April 27, 1863. te*

Sheriffalty.

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JOHN W. MASTERS,

Mountjoy (p), April 27, 1863. te*

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HENRY GETTLER,

Mountjoy (p), April 27, 1863. te*

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M. B. MILLER,

Mountpleasant (p), June 22, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

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HENRY GETTLER,

Mountjoy (p), April 27, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with the best of my ability.

EDWARD MINTIRE,

Liberty (p), May 11, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with the best of my ability.

A. P. BAUGHER,

April 26, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

SAMUEL LILLY,

165th P. M., May 23, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

W. K. GALLAGHER,

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and need of the profit of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me.

R. FITZGERALD,

Middletown, June 1, 1863. te*

Register & Recorder.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING,

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. te*

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FABRENSTOCK BROS. Sign the Red Front.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

45th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 12, 1863.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO. 89

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

The Muse.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

She tied the new cravat.
Which she so kindly made, made
Then smoothed with care my hair,
And with her arms delayed me;
She brushed my “glory-hair,”
And said “It was early!”
While going down the stair
She cried, “Come home, dear, early!”
How happy then was I!
With all I ever desired;
I fortune could defy
While thus I was admired!
We parted at the door—
Her smile deserved a sonnet!
“Dear love!—but one more, more,
I want—a new spring bouquet!”

THE TRUE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN LOYALTY.

ADDRESS

of
HON. GEORGE T. CURTIS.

Meeting of the Democratic Union Association.

Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of New York, addressed the Democratic Union Association of that city on Saturday evening.

He came upon the platform amid applause, and upon being introduced by Mr. P. W. Engs, was greeted with three hearty cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen
of the Democratic Association:

Nothing but a sense of the duty which every man owes to society, according to the measure of his ability to serve it, would have induced me to address you in a time like this. It is a time of strange excitement and strange acts. No man who does not join in a wild, indiscriminating support of the measures and dogmas of a dominant party can hope to escape detection and obloquy.

The utmost exertions are made to suppress ordinary freedom of speech; every device is employed to misrepresent, and every effort is made to misunderstand the purposes of those who are in political opposition to the party in power. The vocabulary of political slang is exhausted to find terms of reproach and infamy with which to malign men whose motives have in their favor all the ordinary presumptions of purity, and whose arguments and opinions are at least entitled to a respectful hearing.

This process, which has been going on for many months with a violence unequalled even among a people whose political discussions are never marked by too much temperance, has culminated from time to time in outrages upon the rights of persons and property, and may do so again.

It is no time when one would choose to utter opinions without being impeded by a strong sense of duty.

But if we are not prepared to suffer for our convictions they must be very feeble convictions. If we do not love our country and its institutions well enough to encounter all the hazards that may attend an honest effort to save them, our love must be cold indeed. Such, I am sure, is not your case.

Meaning to utter nothing but words of truth and soberness—the truth, as I understand it, submerging and overwhelming, in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this address, the last of those dangers occurred 1,500 years ago; the next one is due in 5,000 years more. We do not know what the future holds in store.

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I propose to speak to you to-night upon a subject which seems to me to be strangely misapprehended by many good men, and strangely perverted by many who are not good. I mean the subject of “Loyalty.”

The word itself, at least in the sense in which it is to be used in those countries from which we have lately borrowed it, can scarcely be said to have an appropriate place in our political and social system.

But it is a word at present in great use among us; and we must take it as we find it, and be bound to inquire what are the true conditions of loyalty.

This is the fundamental character of our political system; and so perfect is it in its consistency with itself and with the rights of all who are subject to it, that it contains a machinery by which the conformity of all acts of the government with the principles of the Constitution may be peacefully tested, without force or violence.

Meaning to utter nothing but words of truth and soberness—the truth, as I understand it, submerging and overwhelming, in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this address, the last of those dangers occurred 1,500 years ago; the next one is due in 5,000 years more. We do not know what the future holds in store.

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Hence it is plain that the reserved rights of the States or the people are just as much part of the supreme law of the land, just as much comprehended within the duty of our allegiance, just as much the rightful objects of our “loyalty” as the powers and right vested in the national government.

If the political existence created by the Constitution is the national life, called into being by the supreme law of the land—and he would be a bold and reckless sophist who should undertake to find that national life anywhere else—then the right which the Constitution reserves to the States or the people is equally comprehended in that life, for they are equally declared to be parts of the supreme law of the land.

For this reason, all idea of a supremacy of the national rights or powers or interests, when founded on something not embraced in the Constitution, is purely visionary.—No duty of “loyalty” can possibly be predicated of any claim that is not found in the supreme law of the land. When it is once ascertained what are the rights and powers vested in the national authorities by the Constitution, they are parts of the supreme law, and our “loyalty” is due to them.

When we know what are the rights and powers reserved to the States or the people—and we know that they are the whole residue of all possible political rights and powers—they are equally the objects of our “loyalty,” for the self-same reason, namely, they are parts of the supreme law of the land. [Loud applause.]

Again: the Constitution not only contains some political powers and rights granted to the Federal Government, and a reservation of all other political powers and rights to the States or the people, but it also embraces rights of person and property guaranteed to every citizen in his individual capacity; and these are equally made, not by implication but expressly, parts of the supreme law of the land, and are therefore equally the objects of our “loyalty.”

All pretense, therefore, of any paramount authority in the central government to override these personal rights of the citizen, or to claim our “loyalty” in disregard to those coordinate parts of the supreme law, is a perversion of the very idea of American loyalty. [Cheers.]

These things can furnish no rule. We must have a rule, for loyalty is a moral duty; and it must therefore be capable of definition. A people whose “national life” exists only by virtue of a written constitution, and who can have no necessities that lie out of or beyond that written necessity, can find no rule of loyalty in any of the necessities which their constitution of government does not cover. They may

find grounds of expediency, in one or another supposed necessity, for destroying their constitution; but it would be extremely absurd to say that this expediency could be made the object of their “loyalty.” Let us go then to the fountain head—the source of all our national obligations.

The Constitution of the United States itself prescribes the full measure of our loyalty in these words:

“The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and all judges in every state shall be bound thereby, to obey and execute the same, as far as the same may be valid.”

These positions are very plain and familiar truths; too familiar, perhaps you will say, to be required to be stated. But these days nothing that is true is too fundamental or too plain to be indicated.

The extravagant language and ideas, that are current in the mouths of even sensible people, on this subject of loyalty would have exceeded all capacity of belief in any other period than this. If one were to undertake to reduce this language and these ideas to something like a definite moral proposition it would be found that the doctrine in something like this:

“The people came forward and annexed to it the prohibition of Magna Charta, making that provision part of the supreme law.”

The two clauses of the Constitution must therefore be so construed and applied as to render nugatory the one last adopted, and so as to give effect to its stringent declarations. These clauses can be reconciled only by such a course of legislative and executive action as will preserve the operation of both. Under peculiar circumstances of imminent danger the actual seizure is made without judicial process, the prisoner should immediately be charged with an offense by warrant and arraigned before a judge, and the writ of habeas corpus suspended.

These principles no one, I presume, will be inclined to dispute. But there is threat in, to intercept their application to the present crisis in our affairs, a doctrine which I for one distinctly repudiate. That doctrine is, in substance, that all questioning of the measures of the administration should be postponed while we are in a civil war; that there should be but one party, and that all should rally in an “unconventional” spirit of the constituted authorities.

The dogma needs examination. If by an unconditional support of the constituted authorities it is intended to claim that we must recognize the fact that we are engaged in a civil war, and that we must conduct it, while it lasts, through those authorities, and hold no irregular

My friends, it is time that the warfare upon opinion, and thought, and speech, should cease; time we had ascertained that our national difficulties can never be cured without the action of the people. It is time we had exploded the falacy that patriotism and party are conceivable circumstances of our country. You, at any rate, let me hope, reject this dogma as a delusion; for all the gloom of the present, in all the dark uncertainties of the future, I put my hopes in the great Union. (Applause.)

I say nothing else to which we look. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally disturbed by the indiscretions of friends. But I also see you animated by a patriotism which I fully believe will guide you aright, and which, in spite of all that men may say of you, commands my respect and confidence. (Applause.) Permit me then, with such freedom as may be taken by one who neither has nor seeks any special place in your organization, to offer you a word of friendly counsel.

What you need, as it seems to me, is to be fully impressed with a belief in your mission and in your capacity to fulfill it. That mission is to save the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) By saving it, I mean of course, that you are to save it for the whole Union, for the South and the North, for the East and West, with every right which it protects completely re-established. I can see no other mode of saving it; for it is to my mind apparent that a war prosecuted against the South for the acquisition of power over their domestic institutions which the Constitution expressly forbids from the Federal Government, can result in nothing but the establishment of a system under which they will be denied the rights of self-government for protection of any State. This it is you have to prevent. You cannot prevent it if you unite with those who prefer support of the war without the slightest protest against the unconscionable policy with which it is prosecuted. In all the late popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the loyal League," (daughter,) I have not seen one word of indignation or remonstrance against the unconstitutional measures of the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look, for such remonstrance from associations largely composed of those who are the patriotic political supporters of the administration, and who are in no way of loss to it for its maintenance. Public opinion fails to recognize the necessary channel of expression, if it yields to a final apathy or will not see how it can at once save a government and change an administration, when all will be lost, and he who will remain to us only the consolation that we have individually.

You are then, permit me to add, to seek by every constitutional and upright method to obtain the control of all the organs of government. If in the meantime you cannot induce the present Executive of the United States to change his policy then re-entering his position possess yourself in patience until you can give him a constitutional succession. Let everything be prepared with one fixed and unselfish purpose, namely, to make every successive election reverse the doctrines and dogmas and usurpations which you know you condemn. By this course of action, instead of weakening your government; for you will make it appear to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by a period when the Constitution is once more, in all its completeness and in its power, to be "the supreme law of the land." Fail to do this, and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the methods by which a constitutional succession can be prepared to a better day, and will yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rage which welcomes anarchy. (Applause.)

I know the difficulties of your position, but you must not falter, and you must not permit that you can fail. High virtues are demanded of you. You must live down slander, you must despise obloquy; you must watch your own motives, you must chasten your own spirits, you must "Stretch every nerve," and press with vigor on."

And for the salvation of your country. You must win public confidence by your purity, you must challenge public respect of your intelligence. Above all, and before all, win out one instant's hesitation, without pleading one solitary excuse, you must be true to the principles of civil liberty. You must learn that those principles are no chance production of the "piping times of peace," but they are the rules which in all times of tranquility and in all times of commotion have been evolved out of the wisdom of ages, to save us from the mud thrust for arbitrary power that has again and again seized upon highly civilized nations and destroyed the hopes of mankind. (Great applause.)

Preparing yourselves in this way for the great task that is before you, you will be able to approach the difficult problem of this war with a firm and fearless step. You will see that this problem presents to you the alternatives of consenting to a dismemberment of the country or of preventing that dismemberment by a reversal of the popular and governmental action which has made it so far an accomplished fact. You will soon hear it said, by those who have urged on the war upon his most obstinate policy that it is too late now, that the breach can never be closed; that the South must be permitted to go in peace. Just here, then, precisely here, before all is given up to the control of the extremes, North and South you must interpose. You have a right to have other measures and other counsels tried. (Cheers.)

You are numerically a majority in at least four of the largest States in the Union. You may rightfully demand that the Constitution, with all its guarantees, be tendered to the revolted States; and you may rightfully do all that can assure the people of those towns and neighbors we may say, a victim to political malice, Henry J. Stahl is doomed to await, beneath the shades of the Baltimore battle, the pleasure of the Administration in an examination of his case.

The indications are that another great battle will soon be fought on the soil of Maryland. It has been ascertained that Gen. Lee has not retreated across the Potowmack, but has selected a position and is preparing to give battle. On Wednesday a fight took place on the Bonsuon road, about six miles from Hagerstown, between the Federal cavalry and a body of Confederate infantry. After a short engagement the Federal forces fell back with some loss. Gen. Kilpatrick being reported among the wounded. The Federal cavalry subsequently advanced and occupied the ground without opposition.

And here, gentlemen, I close. One path of duty is clearly open before us, I can see no other now. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, sufficient unto the day is the duty thereof. He who does that one duty in a firm and manly faith in the Providence of God prepares himself for a safe perception of the next that may arise in the future.

Judge Drummond.—This gentleman, who joined the ranks of injurors in the case of the *Cassius* Times, was appointed U. S. Judge for Mr. Fillmore—a Whig and of Republican propensities—but he was educated right, and as an honest man, a native of Maine, and emigrated some 15 years ago.

On Wednesday the draft was commenced in the adjacent towns.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STAHL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GEO. WOODWARD,
LAWRENCE COUNTY.

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1863.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It is our painful duty to record the arrest of the editor of *The Compiler*, by the military authorities, after our army gained possession of the town. At an hour when relief came to our town—when the enemy was repulsed at every point, and others and evolutions filled the hearts of all the citizens—after three days of trial and affliction, during the presence of the enemy, our hearts were sorrowed by the arrest of one of our citizens, and his removal to a lonely, separation and town.

It appears that the editor having fallen under the displeasure of a person claiming to be a soldier of our army, information was laid before the proper military power, and thus, upon the unsupported testimony of one man—the same who violently tore down the flag that floated from the window of the *Compiler* office—a citizen was deprived of his liberty—a patriot of his home—and the unfortunate victim of a prejudiced, distempered and malignant informer is now confined within the gloomy walls of Fort McHenry. Can such things be, and overcome us, without our special wonder and denunciation! At present we have nothing to say as to the right or wrong of these military arrests, but we affirm that whatever may have been the pretense for the arrest of Mr. Stahl, it was conceived in embittered feeling, nourished by his personal enemies, and encouraged by his political opponents. It was a lab at the Democratic party by the plain political tricksters of the Jacobin school—a capital ten-strike by some unfortunate Senatorial aspirant.

To the Provost General, acting upon the information, presuming it was laid out of pure, patriotic considerations, no blame attaches to the arrest; but even the heads of those miserable, black-hearted wretched male and female, who instigated by the vilest hearts, have thus indirectly, by their acts, brought this trouble and sorrow, not only to the victim himself and his family, but to thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who to-day feel as if confined with him, hangs a day of retribution. The perpetrators of this outrage, the moving, acting instigators are known, and the object they design to carry out is clear to all as the morning sun. A fitting time it was to effect the preliminary, to wit, the arrest of the editor, when they could be protected in their nefarious plans under the plea of "patriotic effort." A fitting instrument too, to give the desired information could be found—and thus all the news having been set, the victim steps in and evil temporarily triumphs. What a sad commentary upon the friendly feeling which should exist in our town?

Without a copy of the charge—without a hearing—upon the uncorroborated exparte testimony of one person claiming to be a soldier—without time to arrange his business affairs—a citizen was hurried from his home and family and taken to the rear of our army, and even while guarded in the rear his friends were unable to visit him.

Friends, countrymen and patriots, you see in the imprisoned editor not only a man shorn of his personal liberty, and a household filled with tears. You see more. There is manifestly in the tools employed, in the wire-pulling and all citizens who approve of this outrageous proceeding, an attempt to murder the great conservative Democratic party, which is the sheet-anchor of our national hopes and aspirations which you know you condemn. By this course of action, instead of weakening your government; for you will make it appear to the whole world that the present arbitrary rule is to be succeeded by a period when the Constitution is once more, in all its completeness and in its power, to be "the supreme law of the land."

Fail to do this, and the nation, losing heart and hope, will lose sight of the methods by which a constitutional succession can be prepared to a better day, and will yield itself to the despair which welcomes despotism, or to the rage which welcomes anarchy. (Applause.)

I know the difficulties of your position, but you must not falter, and you must not permit that you can fail. High virtues are demanded of you. You must live down slander, you must despise obloquy; you must watch your own motives, you must

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The Confederates in the meantime drew in their forces towards Hagerstown, and formed a line from Minkerton on the right to the bend of the river below Williamsport on the left. Scouts report that Gen. Lee is encamping his front, and drawing his supplies from his train on the Virginia side and making general preparations for another battle. Hagerstown is eight miles from Williamsport, so that the Confederate lines extend that distance.

The ground crossed is west of Antietam creek, and about twelve miles north of the battle-field of September last.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: It is understood that the call for troops under the enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts

and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand.

Gen. Grant and Meade were on Wednesday promoted respectively Major and Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

Travel across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg is now open to the public, the military embargo having been raised.

On Wednesday the draft was commenced in the adjacent towns.

BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

Our usually quiet and unpeopled little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that beggar all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our county and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our State, and perhaps in or near our county, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry force they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 8,000 of them encamped Northwest of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebels' side the 2d brigade of the 3d division, second corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade, 2d division of the same corps, in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners, including Gen. Armistead and five battle flags, all within 25 pages of the second corps' batteries.

The losses in the Philadelphia brigades

are, in officers killed and wounded 15, and enlisted men 32. Among the wounded officers is Col. Baxter, of the seventy-first Regiment, and among the killed is the gallant Col. O'Kane, of the eighty-third Pennsylvania Regt.

In the battle of July 2, the old California

brigade (Irish) and the Five Zouaves (Pennsylvania) troops were in action. The 71st California regiment lost nine officers of fifteen taken in, and one hundred and one out of two hundred and forty-six enlisted.

The 4th and 71st were two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the 72d, two thousand seven hundred and fifty; the Second corps, four thousand eight hundred.

Below they are the grand charge of Cavalry, solemnly drawn up and carefully prepared, had failed.

As to the reported semi-official, foot up to one thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps lost forty-four hundred; the Fifth corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth, four hundred and forty-six, and the Second corps, seven hundred and fifty. The Second corps, four thousand eight hundred.

Below they are the grand charge of Cavalry, solemnly drawn up and carefully prepared, had failed.

As to the reported semi-official, foot up to one thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps lost forty-four hundred;

and to them charge upon him and take great many of his men and himself prisoners. Standing right! So terrible was the musket and artillery fire that when Armistead's brigade was checked in its charge and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees, underneath the stream of shot, till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks serenely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

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There is a class of Republicans, who, after the "stop thief" fashion, blame Democrats for the want of harmony at the North. They know the charge is false, and can have no other motive in making it than to rid themselves of a heavy responsibility.

The North was united—but the negro policy was inaugurated, and because Democrats opposed it, as involving great harm, and so good, they were arrested, and without charge or trial; imprisoned or exiled. Was such a course calculated to unite the people? Common sense, human nature, protected against so suicidal a policy—and history will place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

How is it even now? Democrats, let them do what they will, are not only with abuse. "Copperhead" "copperhead!" is sung at them by these bigoted partisans, who are too cowardly to fight themselves, but run away whenever a rebel is reported within ten miles of them.

Even the Democratic Governors of New York and New Jersey, who have so nobly responded to the call of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania for help, are not free from this despicable sort of slander.

Will such a course on the part of these Republicans produce harmony at the North? Is this the way to bring about so desirable a state of things? The common understanding must answer—No, never!

The Republican leaders may remedy, to some extent, the mistake they have thus far made, and this is a favorable time to enter upon the work. Will they do it—or will they persist in their madness, still denouncing Democrats as "cooperheads" and "traitors," and thus make the case worse? Let the people note their course.

No Half Way House.—The *Pacific Echo*, published at Napa, California, says: "The political half way house has given up, died out, met with its grave, and now lies buried with the past. One must now be a Democrat or an Abolitionist, either for white men, or for no man at all; either for intellect, mind, education; or for a black skin, and ignorance. There is no use denying the fact, for it is as plain as the noon day sun. The Abolitionists, under the names of Republican and Union, have got possession of your National and State Administrations; and what are they doing? Creating laws constantly for the advancement of the negro, and the hanging of millstones about the necks of white men."

Special Notices.

Singer & Co.'s Letter A Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Peller, Tuler, Corder, Gatherer, &c., &c., &c.) is the cheapest, best and most beautiful of all machines for family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.

It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 2000 yard cotton as well as No. 30 linen thread. What it can do only be known by seeing the machine tested. The folding-top Case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in use it may be folded into a box, which protects the working parts of the machine. There is no other machine to equal it, in simplicity, durability, rapidity and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The Family Sewing Machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as Sewing & Co.'s Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s Catalog."

L. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Philadelphia office, 810 Chestnut street.

GEO. JAMES & BRO., Agents, in Gettysburg,

June 29, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

St. James' Parker's

CELESTINE & FIDDLE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is useful in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, free whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Facial, slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Losses of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, White, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Foil directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing \$1 and three cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BURNHAM, Gettysburg, and all Druggists.

[Feb. 16, 1863.]

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSCOVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, and returned home to England, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Toledo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this receipt, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSCOVE,
438 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. Jy.

Important Discovery.

Ridge is The Master.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are useful in the cure of Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Disease of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.

Thousands have been restored to health, had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine, stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by Druggists generally.

JOB MOSES, Solo Professor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BURNHAM, Gettysburg, and all Druggists.

[Feb. 16, 1863.]

New Jersey Lands for Sale, Also,

Guns or Furs Farms, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present year: 30 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$100. Payable for one dollar a week.

Also good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHESTWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Choptow, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply with P. O. Stamp, for a circular to

F. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 50 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1863.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Amongst the officers killed on our side during the battles of Gettysburg, we find the names of Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Weed, Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Zook, and a Brig. Gen. whose name we did not get, who died at Mr. Hoke's Gate House. Amongst the wounded are Gens. Sickles, Hancock, Gibbon, and Paul.

On the rebel side Gens. Berkendale and Garnett were killed, and a General Armstrong has since died. Gens. Trimble and Harlow were wounded. Gens. Hill and Ewell were reported wounded, but there is nothing certain about them. Gen. Longstreet was not wounded and captured as first reported.

The Compiler for the Campaign.

The approaching gubernatorial campaign will be one of the most important, and therefore one of the most interesting, ever witnessed in the old Keystone. Feeling that no effort should be spared by the Democratic press to give the people all the light possible, we shall labor unceasingly to that end—never forgetting the beauty and prosperity condition of our country under Democratic rule, and the sad picture it presents under the guidance of fanatical and destructive Abolitionism. In striving for the success of Democratic principles and men, we shall be doing that which we conscientiously believe to be for the good of the country. Thus impressed, and desiring to increase to the largest extent the number of readers of the Compiler, we have concluded to furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the October election—at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

We trust that every Democrat in the county, for the sake of the glorious old cause in which we are mutually engaged, will interest himself in this matter, and each read us at least one subscriber.

THE MARKET.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Flour..... 5 25 to 5 50
Rye Flour..... 4 50 to 5 00
White Wheat..... 3 50 to 4 00
Corn..... 2 00 to 2 50
Rye..... 3 00 to 3 50
Oats..... 2 50 to 3 00
Buckwheat..... 2 50 to 3 00
Clover Seed..... 1 50 to 2 00
Timothy Seed..... 1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed..... 2 75 to 3 00
Mustard, per bushel..... 12 00
Master ground, per bushel..... 1 45

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour, 5 cwt..... 5 25 to 5 50
Rye Flour..... 4 50 to 5 00
White Wheat..... 3 50 to 4 00
Corn..... 2 00 to 2 50
Rye..... 3 00 to 3 50
Oats..... 2 50 to 3 00
Buckwheat..... 2 50 to 3 00
Clover Seed..... 1 50 to 2 00
Timothy Seed..... 1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed..... 2 75 to 3 00
Mustard, per bushel..... 12 00

BANNOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons..... 5 50
Do, from stores..... 6 50
Wheat..... 1 50 to 1 60
Oats..... 1 50 to 1 60
Dots..... 50
Clover Seed..... 1 50 to 1 60
Timothy Seed..... 1 75 to 2 00
Buckwheat, per bushel..... 14 00 to 15 00
Hops, per hundred..... 6 75 to 7 75
Hay..... 25 to 30 to 35
Wheat..... 4 40 to 4 50
Guano, Paravian, per ton..... 92 00

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Clerk of the Courts.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford, April 20, 1862. to

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHIVER.

Stratford, April 6, 1862. to

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Muncie, Indiana, Mar. 23, 1862.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.— Fellow-citizens!—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

ADAM MINTEL.

Franklin, April 6, 1862. to

Clerk of the Courts.

H. CARR will be a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

JAY COOKE.

Syracuse, April 11, 1862. to

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1862. to

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB THROEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1862. to

COUNTY TREASURER.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1862. to*

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW W. SHAW, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1862. to

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet.—It is York street, No. 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this—the undersigned has just received from the City a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows:—For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfume, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and many other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at \$2, good Summer Vests at 75 cents, and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell the same at prices which will make almost any one buy, and also many other articles.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. to

Now Tailoring.

ESTABLISHMENT—GEO. P. BRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—The undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg (the Post Office) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in Back-building; a well of water, with a pump at the door; and a variety of hats, such as caps, pants, peach, anise, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

JOSEPH R. MYERS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1862. to*

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW W. SHAW, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1862. to

Howard Association.

PENNSYLVANIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVISE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Seminal Weakness, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REVERENCE used in the Dispensary, sent to the addressed a sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Dr. J. S. HODDITON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. to

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Lewis P. Weaver and Nancy, his wife, of Oxford township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignees to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Assignee.

May 11, 1862. to

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up, mostly of old cloth, a very large variety of men's clothing, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and after the latest fashions, of every style, variety and size, running from Boys 4 years old to the largest size for Men's wear. We have Boys' Clothing, all sizes in suit. Also Men's Clothing in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also Extra Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call. No trouble sh't show them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 11, 1862. to

Picking.

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1862.

New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of Broad Cloths, Summer Cloths, Cambric, Tweds, Drapery and Vestings.

Beautiful styles, well assort'd; bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same. Please call and see them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 11, 1862. to

PICKING.

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1862.

All the best Patent

clothes, and Prescription

Dr. R. HORNER.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

COTTON GLOVES for Men and Boys, can be had cheap.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

BOOK BINDER AND BLAD BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERRERS.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.

William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.

T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.

Peter Martin, Esq., Prouty's of Lancaster co., Pa.

C. Haworth, Esq., Register.

Geo. Whitton, Esq., Recorder.

April 15, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROFESSOR BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate price. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office.

[Sept. 16, 1861.]

The Old and Reliable.

SPRING GOODS, SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK.

I would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Simple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,

MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES,

DELAINES,

BOMBAZINES,

ALPACA'S,

LAWNS,

CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicer styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including SILK, LINEN and COTTON Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS,

Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicer styles.

April 21, 1862.

J. L. SCHICK.

March 27, 1862.

THE Old and Reliable.

SPRING GOODS, SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK.

I would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Simple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,

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FURNISHING GOODS</p